

AUG 16 1915

# 110 COUNTIES IN UNITED STATES ARE WITHOUT NEGROES

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.—(Special)—How many negroes are there in Florida, and how are they distributed?

The Census Bureau answers these questions in a bulletin just issued.

There are 308,669 negroes in the State, and they constitute 41 per cent of the entire population. Of the number 29,158 are black and 49,511 are mulattoes, 161,362 are males and 147,307 are females. The number of males 21 years of age and over is 89,659, of whom 25.9 per cent are illiterates.

The distribution by counties is reported by the Census Bureau as follows:

Alachua	19,092
Baker	1,159
Bradford	3,987
Brevard	1,399
Calhoun	2,140
Citrus	3,635
Clay	2,453
Columbia	8,411
Dade	4,194
DeSoto	2,351
Duval	37,270
Escambia	15,111
Franklin	2,487
Gadsden	14,965
Hamilton	5,533
Hernando	2,781
Hillsboro	16,445
Holmes	1,194
Jackson	14,254
Jefferson	13,114
Lafayette	
Lake	
Lee	
Leon	
Levy	
Liberty	
Madison	
Manatee	
Marion	
Monroe	
Nassau	
Orange	
Osceola	
Palm Beach	
Pasco	
Polk	
Putnam	
St. Johns	
St. Lucie	
Santa Rosa	
Sumter	
Suwannee	
Taylor	
Volusia	
Wakulla	
Walton	
Washington	

Every one of the 47 counties in the negro population was less than 1 per cent, dwindling down to one-tenth of 1 per cent in New Hampshire, Wisconsin, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Florida has negro farmers and 14,698 per cent, decreasing to one-tenth of 1 per cent in New Hampshire, Wisconsin, North Dakota and South Dakota.

There are 22 negro inhabitants for every 100 inhabitants owned by negroes. In Tampa with the status of the American negro is to be found in a bulletin just issued by the Bureau of the Census, entitled "Negroes in the United States," prepared under the general supervision of Dr. Joseph A. Hill, expert special agent. It shows, for instance, that

the 2,953 counties in the United States negro population; in Baltimore it was 110 in 1910 with no negro home to every 91 of negro population, 28 of these counties being in Texas. Every Ohio county had its quota of negro population. There were 53 counties in which the negroes constituted 75 per cent or more of the total population.

## Fort Payne's Distinction

The center of negro population in 1910 had moved to near Fort Payne, in the northeast corner of Alabama. Owing to the growth of population and to the course of migration, the center of population traveled 443 miles in a southwesterly direction from 1790 to 1880—from a point in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, to Northwestern Georgia. In the following three decades it moved 36 miles. In the decade from 1900 to 1910 it moved only 5.8 miles, the direction veering from southwest to west southwest.

Negroes in 1910 constituted 6.3 per cent of the total urban and 14.5 per cent of the total rural population. This is due to the fact that most negroes live in the South, where there are comparatively few large cities. There were 43 cities with a population of at least 10,000 negroes, ten of these cities being outside of the Southern States. The total negro population for these 43 cities was 1,341,468. Washington, D. C., had 81,246, an increase of 128.4 per cent for the decade, as compared with an increase of 99.6 per cent for the whites. The value of farm implements and machinery owned by negroes increasing during the ten years; of live stock 117.7 per cent; of farm buildings 131.6 per cent, and of the land having the largest negro population—94,446, more than New York, which had 91,709. Cincinnati was twenty-third in the list, with 19,639, being passed by Indianapolis, which had 21,816.

**Interesting Statistics Included in Government Report—Cincinnati Has Been Passed by Indianapolis in Colored Population.**

By GUS. J. KARGER, Staff Correspondent. WASHINGTON, June 5.—In 1910

there were 9,827,763 negroes in the United States—constituting 10.7 per cent of the total population. During the decade the negro population increased 11.2 per cent; the white population 22.3 per cent, the difference being due largely to immigration.

More than one-half the population of Mississippi and South Carolina was the negro; Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama as compared with 22.4 for the whites.

and Florida, each had more than 40 per cent. Of the Southern States,

West Virginia had the smallest negro population—5.3 per cent. No State outside of the South had as much as 123,588 among the mulattoes.

5 per cent negro population; Missouri, 4.8; New Jersey 3.5, Kansas 3.2.

Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana were negroes than among whites; that the

the only three other Northern States proportion of widowed is higher. The

having more than 2 per cent. In 1890 of the 32 Northern and Western States

1 per cent in New Hampshire, Wisconsin, North Dakota and South Dakota.

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## Females in Majority

Females, among the negroes, outnumbered the males, the excess of 56,001 being due, however, to the excess of 123,588 among the mulattoes. The bulletin indicates that negroes marry at younger age than do the whites; that there are more marriages among

the negroes than among whites; that the

percentage of illiteracy among negroes ten years old and over was 30.4,

as compared with 5 per cent for the

whites, the percentage being 3 for the

native and 12.7 for the foreign-born

whites. The percentage of illiteracy

among the negroes was 70 in 1880, and

44.5 in 1900. In 1910 it was much

lower among the negroes in the North-

ern and Western division, than in the

Southern. In Cincinnati it was 14.3

per cent.

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ingro-owned home for every 22 of its ne-

groes there were 19.2 for the white females, being a large preponderance of females over males, the former constituting 62.5 per cent and the latter 37.5 per cent of the total. The Roman Catholic church reported only 1 per cent of the total negro church membership. There were 31,624 negro members, 1,182,131 members, and property valued at \$25,771,262. These two bodies had 96 per cent of the total number of negro communicants, there

The bulk of the males were farm laborers, farmers and laborers, with a liberal sprinkling of waiters, cooks, barbers and one-half of 1 per cent clergymen. Nearly one-half the women, or 48.1 per cent, were farm laborers; 17.9 per cent laundresses (not in laundries); 10.2 cooks; with smaller denominations.

numbers in the list of dressmakers, teachers and nurses. Of those em-

ployed in gainful occupations, 25.1 per

cent were farmers. The total acreage

42,279,510, the average per farm be-

ing 47.3 acres, as compared with an

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